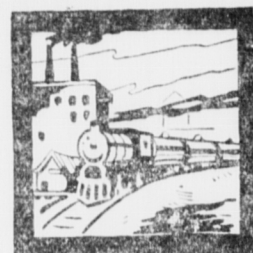




The

Oil World.



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GAS RESERVOIRS IN WEST VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY SUFFICIENT, SAYS GEOLOGIST AND GAS EXPERT; INVESTIGATION MADE

Erasmus Haworth, Employed by City of Louisville, Makes Favorable Report to Mayor.

GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS INDICATE BIG SUPPLY

Prospector's Drill All That is Needed to Open Up Big Storehouse of Gas and Oil.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—"It is without hesitation that I state my belief that the Louisville Gas & Electric Company may, by proper operations, supply Louisville for many years to come with a supply of gas now considered adequate to her needs," asserts Erasmus Haworth, the geologist and gas expert employed by the city to make an investigation of the Southwestern West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky fields, in a report to Mayor Smith which was made public this week. "In order to do this," he says, summing up conclusions reached as a result of his investigation, "the gas company must in some way get control of the output in the areas named and must arrange its business so that it can send a majority proportion of available gas from these areas to the consumers of Louisville."

The report also points out that only seventy wells are feeding the pipe lines supplying 18,000,000 cubic feet of gas to Louisville and Lexington. To supply Louisville last winter nearly 25,000,000 cubic feet would have been necessary. These wells are located in an area of 400 square miles, which should have from 2,400 to 4,800 producing wells, says Mr. Haworth, who also holds the opinion that only the surface has been scratched in the development of this great producing area.

Great Field Undeveloped.

Geological conditions indicate a wonderful supply of gas underlying the Eastern Kentucky field, awaiting only the prospector's drill to open up the world's greatest storehouse of oil and gas. The wells now supplying Louisville and Lexington are located twenty-five miles across the border in West Virginia, other wells in this field being shut off for the summer, he says.

Mr. Haworth returned from his trip of investigation last Thursday, with Dr. Harry M. Limbach, city gas and electrical inspector, who accompanied him on his trip to West Virginia and through Eastern Kentucky. It was believed at the time the report of Mr. Haworth would not be made public until after October 4, the date which Judge Ray had set as the limit for filing an answer by the Louisville Gas & Electric Company in the suit against the utilities concern through which the city seeks forfeiture of a bond of \$250,000 given to insure furnishing an adequate supply of natural gas to consumers in Louisville.

Judge Ray has held in favor of the city, the gas company was allowed time to file a revised answer, and it was pointed out that with the information given by Mr. Haworth the gas company could conform its answer more readily. It is generally believed that upon the report hinges the final answer as to whether the city will permit the use of artificial gas here.

Samuel S. Wyer, of the United States Bureau of Standards, also recently completed an investigation of the gas situation, which will, it has been hinted, probably assume control of the natural gas supply before winter. The report of Mr. Wyer, which is expected to fix responsibility for the shortage here, probably will not be made, however, until after the Fuel Administration determines definitely if it will take control of the gas supply.

Report of Geologist.

The report of Mr. Haworth follows: "At the request of First Assistant City Attorney Joseph S. Lawton, I have visited the gas fields of southwestern West Virginia and of Eastern Kentucky and have looked into the gas situation in this area with a view of determining the possibility of the City of Louisville being supplied with an adequate amount of

(Continued on Page Six)

I. C. C. DECISION WILL SAVE \$7,000 A DAY TO PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

More Than \$2,000,000 a Year Will Revert to Oil Men Following New Rate Ruling.

INCREASE OF ONE-FOURTH CENT A MILE DECIDED ON

Carriers Required to Pay Owners Or Lessees of Tank Cars One Cent Per Car Mile.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—A saving of more than \$2,000,000 annually to the oil industry of the United States will result from the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in what is known as the private car case. This decision ordered an increase from three-fourths of a cent to one cent per car mile, which carriers are required to pay the owners or lessees of tank cars.

There are approximately 70,000 privately-owned tank cars in the United States. The average movement is probably ranging between thirty and forty miles per day at the present time. The commission has also directed that owners of these tank cars shall include the movement in switching districts in arriving at the mileage haul. According to a statement issued by the American Petroleum League, this would cause an increase of another 10 per cent.

The conclusion is therefore reached that applying both of these factors, the decision of the commission in this case will mean a saving to the oil industry of more than \$7,000 a day, or more than \$2,000,000 annually. The new orders become effective October 15.

In a statement issued to the members of the American Petroleum League and the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association, Clifford Thorne, general counsel for both organizations, today analyzed the decision in extensive detail.

After setting out the preliminary report with its objectionable clauses and the proposed findings of the examiner for the commission, Mr. Thorne shows wherein these objectionable clauses and findings were so modified as to make the decision eminently satisfactory to the oil industry.

"The oil industry has more than \$100,000,000 invested in tank car equipment," said Mr. Thorne. "Saving this principle is probably the most important accomplishment in connection with the private car case. We may be able to get a car mileage allowance further increased in the near future. Whether we can succeed in this undertaking while the war lasts may be subject to some doubt, but there is now no question in my mind but what we will be able to succeed either at the present time or immediately after the conclusion of the war, as the commission has recognized the justice of our claims in regard to a return on investment. Recognition of the principle for which we have contended should ultimately be worth a very substantial sum, aggregating several million dollars annually to the oil industry."

"Another important finding in the decision of the commission which was recommended in the examiner's preliminary report provides that the mileage shall be computed on the loaded and empty mileage together with the movement in switching districts, the exact language being as follows:

"3. That payment should be made by carriers on the basis of the loaded and empty mileage, and that mileage should be computed on the basis of distant tables without the elimination of mileage through switching districts. This should add approximately 10 per cent to your car mile earning."

"The increase in car mileage allowances from three-fourths of a cent to one cent per mile is ordered by the commission in accordance with the preliminary report of the examiner. This should increase your car mileage earnings approximately 33 1-3 per cent, in addition to the extra movement that you

IMPORTANT OIL TAX SUIT WILL BE TAKEN TO COURT OF APPEALS

Suit of Winfield S. Raydure to Test Validity of Law Decided in Favor of Defendants.

UNDEVELOPED PART OF LEASES, QUESTION

Attorneys for Plaintiff Announce Intention of Carrying Case to Higher Court, Immediately.

Following a hearing at Irvine, in the case of Winfield S. Raydure, prominent individual operator, against the Board of Tax Supervisors of Estill county, Judge Adams, of Irvine handed down a decision in favor of the defendants, and immediately afterwards attorneys for the plaintiff announced that the case would be taken to the Court of Appeals.

This case, with which all oil men interested in the Kentucky fields are well acquainted, was brought about by Mr. Raydure, to test the validity of the tax as applied to undeveloped leases, and unproductive sections of oil leases which contain one or more wells. According to the decision of Judge Adams, an oil lease should be taxed according to its appraised value, whether it contains productive wells or not. The decision was based on Judge Adams' construction of Chapter 122, Acts of 1918, Kentucky State Legislature.

The plaintiff is represented by Judge E. C. O'Rear, of Frankfort; Beverly R. Jonette and Pendleton & Bush, of Winchester. The Board of Tax Supervisors were represented by County Attorney John W. Walker and Miller & Chaman, of Irvine.

BAILEY HEIRS LEASE IS SOLD FOR ABOUT \$100,000

Announcement was made in Lexington this week of the sale of the E. W. Bailey heirs' lease, on Bald Rock Fork, in Lee county, by the Southwestern Petroleum Company for a price said to have been in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The purchasers were the Colonial Oil and Gas Company and Dr. E. G. B. Mann, and others, the Colonial Oil and Gas Company and Dr. Mann and associates sharing equally.

There is one well on the Bailey heirs tract, which contains approximately 110 acres. The purchasers, it is understood, will begin immediately to develop the property, which is surrounded by production.

are now receiving in the handling of your tank car. It will probably add another 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. to your car mile earning.

"Another important provision in the decision in accordance with that recommended in the tentative report is the following:

"Demurrage on private cars—under the existing tariffs of carriers, private cars are made the subject of demurrage when standing on private tracks of owners. It is agreed by both carriers and owners that tariffs should be so worded as to exempt a private car from demurrage under such circumstances. It was stated that provisions would have been made some time ago for such exemption except for the difficulty of determining who was the owner of a car. It was agreed that a shipper who leases a car for a term is to be considered the owner during such term and that a central mark on the car as defined in tariffs should be conclusive as to ownership for purposes of exemption from demurrage."

The oral arguments in the case were made by Clifford Thorne on behalf of the American Petroleum League and the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association. Local oil men consider the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission as a decided victory for the oil interests of the country. The analysis of the decision, made by Mr. Thorne, is to be sent throughout both associations for the enlightenment of the members as to their exact rights under the decision.

MEXICAN OIL LAWS TO BE MODIFIED IF COURTS UPHOLD CONTENTIONS

Promise Made to French Government it is Learned From Diplomatic Notes Just Received.

SAME PROMISES MADE TO ENGLISH OIL COMPANIES

French Note Says Carranza Decree of February 15 Caused Uneasiness to Stockholders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Mexican government will modify its oil laws in regard to taxes, regarded by the foreign oil interests as confiscatory, if the oil interests will take their case into court and prove there that the effect of the laws is as they charge.

This fact became known today in diplomatic circles, with the arrival of the notes exchanged by the French and Mexican governments.

It is assumed that the same promises have been made to American, English and Holland oil companies, all of whose governments protested the decrees.

The French note says the Carranza decree of February 15 caused uneasiness to the numerous French stockholders in foreign and Mexican petroleum companies doing business in Mexico. It says they especially complain of articles 3, 4, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the new decree, which they charge are based on principles of law entirely different from those on which was based legislation in operation when their nations invested in Mexican petroleum, and they see in this new law confiscation of their properties. Formerly, they point out, there was distinction in Mexican law between rights to the surface and to the sub-surface.

These articles are not concerning matters of taxation, but relate to the enforcement of article 27 of the Mexican constitution, which purports to invalidate sub-surface titles and to cause all such titles to revert to the Mexican government.

The French note was sent on May 13 and Mexico made answer August 15, three months later. The reply represents that the decree complained of establishes only a tax on petroleum lands and petroleum contracts, and gives the French Foreign Office "assurances" for the future of French interests in Mexico, saying that the French stockholders may appear before Mexican courts if they believe the taxes harmful or excessive. It further says the Mexican Government will take care to modify the laws of damages to national and foreign interests resulting therefrom if the contentions are sufficiently proved to the courts.

The companies have contended that they could get no relief in the Mexican courts, and this assurance may modify the situation, though the note does not make clear to whose satisfaction the damages must be proved.

Consideration of the matter still is in the hands of the State Department, which has exchanged views with the other nations involved.

L. J. DRAKE TO HEAD INDIANA STANDARD OIL

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Lauren J. Drake for many years an associate of John D. Rockefeller and other leading magnates, has been elected president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to succeed the late W. P. Cowan. At the same time his son, Seth C. Drake, was elevated to the board of directors to take Mr. Cowan's place.

The elder Mr. Drake, who was first vice-president of the company, had been with the Standard Oil Company since 1875, having served practically the same period of time that Mr. Cowan had. His early experience was in the West, where he spent somewhat more than 25 years, then returning to New York, where he was engaged with the company for 10 years. Since 1912, when the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company took place, Mr. Drake has been making his headquarters in Chicago, in connection with his business with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

BIG STRIKES IN PROVEN SECTIONS OF LEE AND ESTILL COUNTIES REPORTED; ANOTHER FAIR STRIKE AT ISLAND CITY IN OWSLEY

Petroleum Exploration, Pyramid, Hoffman and Southwestern Get Best Wells of Week in Proven Fields.

TESTS IN KNOX AND METCALFE COUNTIES

Gent & Company Get Five-Barrel Producer at 200 Feet in Barbourville Field.

While no wells of geological importance were reported from the Irvine field during the week, a number of good strikes have been made in proven fields, indirectly as a result of the recent rains in sections of Lee, Estill and Wolfe counties, which enabled operators to resume drilling on a more efficient basis.

In Lee county, the Petroleum Exploration Company got a 200-barrel producer at No. 303, Wells heirs, northwest of Zachariah.

The Old Dominion Oil Company's No. 7, in the Fifer vicinity, is credited with 25 barrels or better.

The Cumberland Petroleum Company's No. 4, Nannie S. Sparks, is rated at 15 barrels.

On the Dock Smith farm, on Hall creek, the Southwestern Petroleum Company got a 10-barrel producer.

The Puritan Oil Company's No. 1, Cally Brandenburg, shows for about 75 barrels.

The Woodfolk Oil Company's No. 6, Floyd Hughes, is credited with 60 barrels.

The Honewell Petroleum Company's No. 12 on the Shearer tract is credited with 25 barrels or better. Two strings of tools are being operated on this farm. Jesse T. Hare and others No. 2, Poplar Thicket looks good for 15 barrels or better.

Frank B. Russell and others, composing the Russell Oil Company, got a 25-barrel producer at their latest on the Hall and Burke tract.

Polk & Company are starting No. 1 on the Messer tract, on Contrary creek, three-fourths of a mile east of the California Petroleum Company's No. 1 on the Warner farm.

Dick Vieth and others got a good well at No. 1, Sallie Baber, between Sign Board and the Pendergrass section.

Dr. E. G. B. Mann and others are due in with No. 1 Aaron Horn, also on Contrary creek, about half way between the well of Ogden and Gouley on the Webb tract, and the California Petroleum Company's No. 1, A. H. Warner.

The Irvine Development Company is preparing to pump No. 1, Rhodes Hall, No. 2 is drilling. The same company is drilling No. 3, Green Adams.

On the Smith-Vanderpool tract, the Petroleum Exploration Company got a well rated at 100 barrels at their latest. The Southwestern Petroleum Company has completed No. 2 Liberty Bryant, which looks good for from 100 to 200 barrels.

The Pyramid Oil Company's No. 4, Clem Williams, is credited with 100 barrels or better. Carl K. Dresser's No. 6, Lemuel Noland, is rated at 10 barrels.

The Seaboard Oil Company's No. 1, E. S. Moore, looks good for 50 barrels or better. No. 2 is drilling.

Estill County.

In Estill county, Ross Creek district, the Hoffman Oil Company's No. 7, Thomas heirs, is credited with 150 barrels or better.

The Mason & Dixon Oil Company got a 50-barrel producer at their latest on the Jeff Harris farm, owned by the Comet Oil Company.

The Bonanza Oil Company is drilling No. 1, James Colquette.

The Amazon Oil Company is at work at Nos. 5 and 6, J. I. Raider.

On the Noland Isaacs farm, Williams & Raydure will complete No. 2.

The Kentucky Colonels Oil Company got a five-barrel producer at No. 4, Sam Messer.

The Co-Operator's Oil Company, drilling on the J. F. Harris farm, got a 10-barrel producer at No. 2.

The Lowther Oil Company's No. 3, J. W. Flynn, is dry.

(Continued on Page Four.)

INCREASE IN DIVIDENDS FORMALLY ANNOUNCED

A meeting of the stockholders of the McCombs Producing and Refining Company (formerly McCombs Oil Company) was held at the branch office of the company in Winchester, Kentucky. No business of importance, other than routine work, came before the body. At the meeting, it was announced that on September 18, the market price of the stock of the company would be increased to \$2.00 per share, which is \$1.00 above par, and that the annual dividend would be increased from eighteen to twenty-four per cent, payable two per cent monthly, in place of one and one-half per cent. The new dividend schedule will become effective in October.

A number of Louisville stockholders of the McCombs Oil Company passed through Lexington Thursday afternoon, with President Abram Kenick, enroute to Torrent, where they will visit some of the holdings of the company. The party spent Thursday night in Winchester.

OIL TANKS DAMAGED IN ELECTRICAL STORM

Through an official of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company, it was learned here this week that that company recently suffered the loss of two oil tanks, containing about 1,200 barrels of oil, when they were struck by lightning during a recent electrical storm which passed over the Russellville section of Lawrence county, where they were located. The bolt ignited the oil tanks and a fire resulted. Due to efforts of those in charge of the pumping station, no other damage resulted, the flames having been extinguished a short time after the tanks were struck.

HIT BY GERMAN U-BOAT; LIFE STRUGGLE IN FLAMES

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 6.—Some thrilling stories were told by 30 survivors of the destroyed British tanker, Mirlo, when the men finally succeeded in reaching land and safety here. The Mirlo was sunk, as has previously been reported, off Cape Hatteras.

Boatswain Donald, who has been on six ships torpedoed by submarines, declares the experience he went through when the Mirlo was sunk was the worst of any he had undergone.

"We did not see the submarine," he said. "A torpedo struck us and killed us over. Oil poured out and caught fire."

"Then a second torpedo struck us amidships and blew the deck up from under us. The ship was cut almost in half."

"One of the lifeboats exploded just as it struck the water and ten men lost their lives. They were caught in a burning sea of oil."

"We had to fight our way through the burning oil for over one hour. The whole sea appeared to be on fire. For a mile and a half the sea was burning."

"The oil poured out of the ship like water from a hydrant. It caught fire as it came."

OIL WORLD WILL NOT BE MOVED; RUMORS UNTRUE

On several occasions, rumors to the effect that The Oil World will be moved to Louisville have been called to our attention. The management of this publication takes this method of branding these rumors as false, and to add that no such move was ever considered at any time. Lexington is the hub of the oil industry. The Oil World is permanently established here, and such a move would be inconsistent.

OIL TRADE NOTES

Advices indicate that well No. 6 of the Southwest Oil Company is down 450 feet and is nearing the oil sands.

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have listed the stock of the Pierce Oil Corporation.

R. C. Warner has been appointed controller of the Standard Oil Company of California, effective September 1.

When the tanker Lake Manitoba was burned, with a cargo of 1,500 tons of crude oil, a loss estimated at \$1,500,000 was sustained.

Torpedoed August 13 off the New Jersey coast, the American tank steamer Frederic B. Kellogg has been salvaged and will be restored to service.

The Gulf Coast Oil Corporation and the Crown Oil and Refining Company suffered \$10,000 loss, when a spray of oil from a heavy flow caught fire from a boiler.

For the six months ended June 30 the Indian Refining Company of Maine and subsidiaries report a net income of \$1,880,266, dividends of \$185,000 and a balance of \$1,395,266.

The Turtle Oil and Gas Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., recently acquired 1,800 acres of oil and gas leases in Johnson county, Ky., and will begin operations in the near future.

The State inspector of oils, Kansas, it is announced, has reduced the inspection fee from 3 cents to 2 cents per barrel, after deciding that the smaller fee would pay the expenses of the department.

At a stockholders' meeting of the Early Bird Oil Company, Kansas, recently, it was voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000. The monthly dividend of 1 per cent. will continue to be paid.

Near Rock River, Wyo., oil has been struck by the Ohio Oil Company and a land boom has resulted.

Natural gas conservation is strongly urged as a war-winning measure throughout those States where natural gas is obtainable for heat and light.

Aztec, N. M., is becoming an oil town, judging from the influx of oil men there during the past few weeks. The small oil strike at Flora Vista is the cause of the excitement.

Fort Scott, Kan., is to have a natural gas supply from a field near Redfield. T. G. Marshall, of Fort Scott, is the man behind the proposition. He is already assured of a daily supply of 3,000,000 feet from wells that have been drilled.

C. E. Hamilton, an expert, testifying in a gas rate hearing in Buffalo, N. Y., recently, stated that the price of the Iroquois Natural Gas Company's product will probably be trebled should artificial gas be substituted for the gas now provided from the wells.

Three royalty companies in the El Dorado field have made arrangements with the Empire Company for the prompt payment of royalty dues, including back pay which had been withheld from payment owing to reasons which seemed to justify such action.

At Salina, Kan., the local gas company, a Doherty concern, has been given permission by the city council to eliminate the 10 per cent. discount from gas and commercial power business, and to add 10 per cent. as penalty clause to bills not paid by the tenth of the month.

A. F. Dennison, of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, drilled a well in the Scottsville district, Kentucky, away back in 1886 and the well was dry. Good wells are now doing business in that same district and they are not so deep as the 1886 test, which was 1,300 feet.

Owing to the high cost of drilling a hole to the deep sands of Wyoming, there is less work being done in that State by oil interests than would otherwise be in progress. A number of interests are holding leases and doing nothing else, pending a turn in the tide of high costs.

In the Big Muddy field, Wyoming, there was much excitement when the Kinney well No. 2 struck oil and gas, recently. The strike was unexpected at that moment and the output of the well was accidentally turned into a fountain of fire. The derrick was burned, of course.

At San Antonio, Texas, according to an announcement by George E. Eggleston, a refinery is to be constructed in the near future. Mr. Eggleston and H. H. Todd, of Gainesville, Tex., are to be owners of the plant. Ten acres of land have been secured as a site. The refinery will cost about \$200,000.

Stanley Little, of Taft, Cal., a popular young man, who has been in the service of the Standard Oil Company for some time, was recently killed in action in France where he was serving his country as a soldier. Deceased was a brother of Lem Little, general superintendent of the Standard Oil Company of California.

"Mountains of oil are to be found in the shale cliffs of Colorado," writes W. F. Wilcox, in Scientific American. "These shale beds, containing almost unlimited stores of petroleum and hydrocarbons, have always been there; men have passed them by day after day for years without noticing anything unusual about them."

Burkburnett, Tex., is a busy spot on the oil map. Twenty-eight wells are drilling in the vicinity of the Fowler well at the edge of the town. Locations have been made for a number of other tests there. This activity is despite the water shortage, which makes drilling a very difficult matter. Much of the drilling there is on town lots.

At Oklahoma City last week F. B. Sims, according to a dispatch, was arrested on a Federal charge for alleged misuse of the mails. Sims is head of the Empire Brokerage Company. It is said that he issued resale agreements in relation to oil stock, similar to those which were exploited in the Green case, also in Oklahoma City.

In order to determine the eastern limits of the Montebello oil field, the Montebello National Oil Company has secured leases of three tracts in the E. J. Baldwin subdivision of the Rancho Potrero Grande and the Rancho Potrero de Felipe Lugo, containing 3 1/2 acres, near the town of Montebello, and proposes to drill for oil.

Ninety-four survivors, including 12 passengers, of the Morgan Line Proteus, sunk in a collision with the Standard Oil tank steamer Cushing last week, 30 miles off Diamond Shoals lightship, were landed later at Norfolk, Va. One life was lost, a Spaniard of the stokers' crew, who jumped overboard a few moments after the crash came.

Forty-three short line railroads in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, which are not under Federal control, have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase of 4 1/2 cents a hundred-weight on freight rates for petroleum and petroleum products so that their tariffs would be the same as those on Federal controlled lines.

In Pennsylvania, an act of legislature, passed at the last session, permits gas companies to produce and distribute hydrocarbon gas through their mains. Heretofore in Pennsylvania only certain companies held franchises for supplying artificial gas, but the legislature has now given the same privilege to the natural gas companies.

In the first six months of 1918, Egyptian oil districts controlled by the Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, limited, produced 130,000 tons of petroleum. An antineutrality at Huzhahda, according to the company's report, has been defined and operations thereon are likely to be profitable. Further explorations are to be made beyond the developed regions.

Injunction proceedings have been started by B. D. Caldwell, who has a farm some miles northwest of Fort Worth, Texas, to restrain the Texas Company from laying a pipe line across his land. He declares that a pipe line would damage his property to the extent of \$1,000. A temporary injunction was granted and a lawsuit will follow.

Under German management the production of Roumanian oil has been increased from 270 "wagons" in February, this year, to 400 in May. The output of Galician fields is also increased, according to the Chemiker Zeitung. Lubricating oil, supplied from Austrian stocks, has been available for German uses in large quantities, the paper says.

Suit to cancel an oil lease in Tulsa County, on land owned by the plaintiff, was filed in District Court Wednesday by Ralsia E. Morley and Augusta M. Morley against the Orent Oil Company, lessees. The plaintiff claims that the defendant failed to comply with the terms of the contract in that developments were not carried on according to the agreement.

According to an Oklahoma City report the Empire Fuel & Gas Company of Bartlesville, has withdrawn from the Corporation Commission its application to increase gas rates in the towns of Duncan and Marlow. The company had intended extending gas pipe lines, but now says it is impossible to get any money and that the project is abandoned for the present.

Permission to use an extra quantity of gasoline on election days to "get out the vote," is granted in certain cases by the British Board of Trade. Parliamentary candidates are to have the right to use automobiles, the amount of gasoline per candidate, to be proportioned on area. Those covering more territory than others are to be favored in the preferential list.

Midwest Refining Company has completed its first test on the Lane dome, Wyoming, 18 miles northwest of Powder River Junction, in Natrona County. The well is located on Section 10-37-85. The Embarras sand was found at 2,800 feet and the oil is of asphalt base, similar to the black oil found in the same sand at Thermopolis and Lander. The production is estimated at 75 barrels.

Kansas City, Kan., in its answer to the local gas-distributing company's proposal to raise rates from 80 cents to \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet, declares that the power to alter local gas rates is vested in the city commissioners and city council, only. This answer has been filed with the Federal Court at Minneapolis, where Judge Booth is studying the complications of the gas-price problem.

At Provo, Utah, nine oil land claims from Leonard L. Diamond and eight others to D. H. Gustavsen, have been filed for record with the county recorder.

The claims are 160 and 320 acres each and are situated near Thistle in Spanish Fork Canyon. H. Gustavsen has filed notices of location of the Gustavsen numbers 17 to 60 oil claims of 160 acres each, also situated near Thistle.

Midwest Refining Company is planning to build a "topping" plant at Thermopolis, Wyo., in order to take care of the increased oil production which has been developed in the Warm Springs field, a few miles east of that town. The Refining company already has contracted for a large part of that production. The Midwest company is completing a casinghead gasoline plant at Elk Basin.

Owing to dry weather, many suspensions in drilling operations have been necessitated in Oklahoma fields. The loss to the oil operators is large. In addition, there has been much looting of leases by junk thieves. It is believed that an organized band is working the larceny opportunities of the field systematically. The need of competent thiefcatchers in the oil districts is said to be urgent.

Earnings of the Mid-Co. Petroleum Company, of Tulsa, according to trade reports, show a substantial increase over last year. The earnings for the month of June were \$337,000, which is at an annual rate of \$4,044,000. The company has recently brought in several new wells in the Billings pool. The first mortgage bonds of this company, which were bought out by a Chicago syndicate recently, are all reported sold.

Near Bear Creek, Elk County, Pa., the Pennsylvania Gas Company recently completed a 15,000,000-foot gas well which was promptly placed under control, not having been allowed to "run wild" only one day. The roar of the escaping gas was heard a long distance and much rock and mud, hurled from the depths, kept the well workers dodging. It is the largest gasser struck in Western Pennsylvania in several years.

L. A. Heckard and associates in the El Dorado (Kan.) field, are reported to have sold their lease in the north eighty of the southwest quarter of 18-23-4, to Ramsey Bros., of El Dorado. Heckard and associates retain the one-eighth royalty in the lease. Ramsey Brothers are building a rig and will spend in on the lease as soon as the rig can be completed. The location is a quarter of a mile northeast of the Elling well.

Oil refiners throughout the country have put into effect the advance of half a cent a gallon allowed by the Fuel Administration because of the order of the Federal Railroad Administration for an advance of 4 1/2 cents a hundred pounds on petroleum products, says a New York trade journal. With the exception of this half a cent gallon increase, the price of gasoline shows slight change in the last several months. In one or two centers prices have decreased rather than increased.

When the cable in the Eads (Colo.) test well parted, recently, a fishing job resulted. New casing is being put into the hole, so the Pueblo Chieftain says. Arrangements have been made to properly shoot the well. Meanwhile, says the Chieftain, oil continues to show. It oozes through the 20 feet of mud ponded in to hold the fluid pending a reopening of the well. Another oil company has been formed at Eads to engage in field operations. At a point midway between Eads and Lamar, a test well is to be drilled to a probable depth of 3,000 feet.

Indiana's Public Service Commission has granted the Greensburg Natural Gas, Oil & Water Company permission to discontinue the service of gas to the Greensburg Water Company during the winter months and the water company is ordered to install and make ready for operation by November 1, an additional steam boiler of sufficient capacity to perform all the functions necessary. The petition of the gas company was filed some time ago asking for an order discontinuing the gas service. It was pointed out that the gas supply in short and that domestic patrons could get better service if the water company supply was discontinued.

Directors of the Societe Francaise de Petrole propose to adopt an agreement with the D'Arcy Exploration Company, limited, under which the Societe grants to the D'Arcy company an option for four and one-half years to purchase all the concessions of the Societe in the Gold Coast Colony. During the first two and one-half years the D'Arcy company, at its own expense, is to send out a geological expedition to report upon the land, and if the report be satisfactory, to undertake, during the remaining two years, to expend not less than \$25,000 on test drilling. The D'Arcy company is to organize a company to conduct operations on a large scale, purchase concessions, etc., if oil is found in paying quantities.

Writing from Valparaiso, Chile, a correspondent of the London Times states that owing to the embargo placed upon petroleum stocks at Iquique and Tocopilla by the Germans, the United States Government has stopped all sailings and recalled steamers on the way with oil for Chile. Unless the order is cancelled this means a stoppage of 75 per cent. of the nitrate industry, and consequently a complete economic crisis in Chile. The

correspondent adds: "The German firm of Gildemeister won a lawsuit against Balfour, Williamson & Company, the agents for the International Petroleum Company, for the delivery of fuel oil under a contract, when the American Government had prohibited the delivery."

AFTER OIL IN MISSOURI

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Sept. 6.—Drilling for oil will begin tomorrow a short distance east of Mooresville, in Livingston county. For several weeks, representatives of the Columbia Investment Company, which is made up of capitalists, bankers and business men of Columbia, have been in this vicinity securing leases from the land owners in this county and Caldwell county. More than ten thousand acres of land have been leased for prospecting.

THREE PERSONS KILLED BY GASOLINE EXPLOSION

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Three persons are dead, two others are missing and are believed to have been blown to bits, and one is in a hospital here probably fatally injured as the result of the explosion of two railroad tank cars of gasoline at Dola, near here. The explosion, it is believed, was caused by a back fire spark from an automobile which one of the victims was cranking near where the tank cars were derailed. Much property in the vicinity of the explosion was destroyed.

The known dead are: Lyda Harbart, of Rosebud. Brooks Michael, of Dola. Russel Bates, of Dola. John G. Swiger, of Dola, and U. G. Watson, of Parkersburg, who were near the scene when the blast occurred, are missing and it is believed they were blown to bits. Henry Mulligan, of Fairmont, is in a hospital here in a critical condition. Persons who witnessed the explosion say that the derailed tank cars were leaking when Lyda Harbart drove up in an automobile. The engine of his car stalled, and when he tried to start the motor it backfired. The explosion followed an instant later, thought to have been caused by the spark from Harbart's machine.

DROP OF TWO CENTS A GALLON IN "GAS" PRICE

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Lauren J. Drake, the new president of the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, has inaugurated his term in that office with an order which has created considerable consternation among the garage owners of Chicago. Last Saturday the company announced that the price of gasoline at its filling stations in Chicago would be 23 cents hereafter instead of 25 cents.

No announcement as to the reason for this reduction in price was given out at the offices of the company, but it is generally understood here that it is part of a plan to equalize the selling prices at all of the various Standard Oil centers in the country.

Up to Monday there had been no concerted effort to meet the new Standard Oil price. The Sinclair Refining Company was still selling at the old figure of 25 cents. So were hundreds of other independents, including garages and similar institutions.

The action of Standard Oil was the leading topic of conversation among the garage owners during the week; also it was of quite general interest among all classes of business men interested in the oil industry.

TENTATIVE AGREEMENT ON THE LEASING BILL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Tentative agreement on important provisions of the oil leasing bill has been reached by the Senate and House conferees.

Senate provisions authorizing the secretary of interior to grant titles to oil prospectors to one-fourth of the land upon which they discover oil or gas were accepted in lieu of the House provision permitting the granting of leases only.

Under a section in the House bill which the conferees also tentatively agreed to accept, permits to prospect for oil or gas upon not to exceed 640 acres of Government land would be granted, no new well to be located within ten miles of any producing well.

Leases might be issued to prospectors upon 2,560 acres of land, if located outside of a known geological structure. Wells must be drilled within two years after the permit has been issued the section provides.

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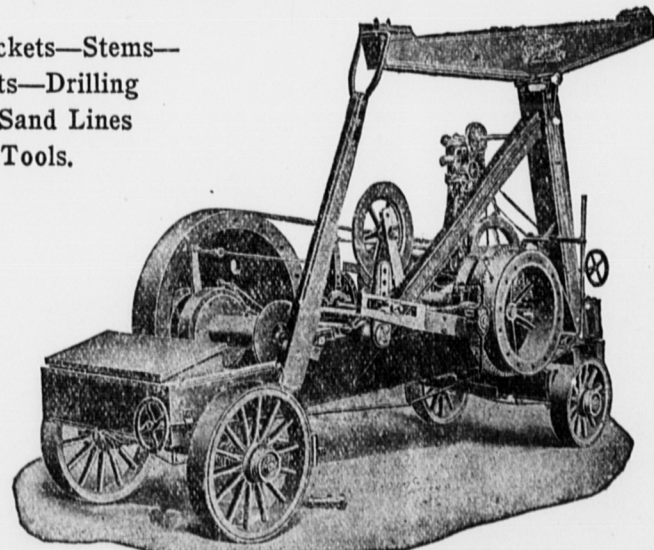
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FINANCIAL NEWS**MARKET LETTER**KENTUCKY OIL EXCHANGE, Inc.
Lexington, Ky.

September 7, 1918

The feature of the last week was the action of the Federal Fuel Administration in requesting voluntary reduction in consumption of gasoline by the cessation of automobile use on Sundays. This action has been foreshadowed by statements made from time to time indicating that consumption of gasoline was well ahead of production.

Curtailment of automobile use on Sundays will not have any effect on oil companies, as the demand for petroleum and petroleum products is in excess of the supply. It is estimated that each Sunday motor use of gasoline is stopped 8,600,000 gallons of gasoline will be saved.

The necessity for some measure of gasoline conservation is shown by a statement from the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce that the total essential daily consumption of gasoline is 6,307,000 gallons. Of this, it is figured that 3,300,000 gallons are essential daily needs for motor vehicles. Two millions, daily, are essential for motor boats, traction engines, airplanes, etc., while daily war needs are about one million gallons.

It would appear that this would leave a comfortable margin for daily needs, but the Automobile Chamber of Commerce estimates that in addition to this, 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline are wasted

every day. In other words, it is figured that the country is now wasting 22 per cent. of its gasoline production and running behind nearly 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline daily, simply because of this daily waste of 1,500,000 gallons. It is stated that more than 60 per cent of this waste is due to the needless use of cars, while the balance comes from tank wagon losses, waste at garages and other losses from careless handling of the precious fluid.

The market for the past week has been affected to some extent by the impending Fourth Liberty Loan, which is to be for \$6,000,000,000. A general campaign is now under way to prevent the selling of any of the bonds of any Liberty Loans for the purpose of putting the proceeds in other securities. This campaign is endorsed by the Kentucky Oil Exchange, whose policy is definitely adverse to the sale by investors of Liberty Bonds for the purpose of re-investing the funds in other securities.

A recently organized company, on whose directorate is one of the most prominent political personages in the State, and which has been advertising the name of this gentleman rather extensively, is due, according to our information, a change in its Board of Directors, as we are reliably informed that the party referred to will offer his resignation at once. A more definite announcement is contemplated in our next week's report.

Comet continues very weak, and is still being offered at \$1.00 per share. McComb's Producing & Refining, in view of the aggressive selling campaign by the company, continues strong, and the stock is being closely held.

Monarch Vacuum & Petroleum has dropped from \$2.00 asked to \$1.75 asked, with no bidders.

Old Dominion maintains its strength

and this stock is likely to advance considerably in the next few weeks.

There has been a drop in Puritan from \$1.50 to \$1.35 asked, although but little of this stock is changing hands.

Pyramid is not as strong as ten days ago, but this stock is gradually getting into the hands of investors who are likely to hold same, and it is a good purchase at present prices.

Studebaker has dropped from \$1.20 asked to 50 cents asked.

There has been considerable trading in W. P. Williams Corporation stock, and the stock, at present prices, is a desirable purchase.

Another well is reported at Island City, in Owsley County, which is, of course, attracting considerable attention,

and will create an accelerated activity in that county.

A gas well, estimated at one million cubic feet, has just been brought in in Breathitt county, and operators are giving a great deal of attention to the developments now in progress there.

During the past week, twenty-nine completions were reported, of which two were dry holes. Lee county reported fourteen completions, all producing wells, ranging from 15 to 200 barrels. Estill county ranks next, reporting 10 wells, ranging from 10 to 200 barrels; Barren came in with one 30-barrel well, Knox one 3-barrel well; Owsley, one 25-barrel well, and Powell and Wolfe with one well each, of 5 and 10 barrels, respectively.

KENTUCKY OIL LIST

(Furnished by Kentucky Oil Exchange, Inc., Phoenix Hotel Building,

Lexington, Ky.)

September 7, 1918

Last Bid. Last Asked

	Last Bid.	Last Asked
A-One	1.50	
Alakyla	1.00	
Arrowhead	1.00	
Big Bird Oil & Gas	20.50	
Bonanza	1.25	
Blue Ridge .....	.50	
Barnett .....	.48	.25
Bankers Oil .....	.30	
Big Four	6.00	
Bourbon Oil and Development .....	.00	
Barriek Kentucky .....	.75	
Buckeye	1.00	
Cherokee .....	.50	.25
Comet	1.00	1.20
Costen	6.50	6.75
Crown .....	.25	.31
Cumberland P. & R. ....	.16	.25
Erie .....	.50	
Estill-Lee	75.00	
Farmers Oil	1.50	
Federal	1.75	1.00
Henry Clay .....	.50	
High Gravity .....	.21	.20
Himyar .....	.50	
Hopewell Petroleum	150.00	
Hoffman .....	.32	
Ky. Colonels	3.00	
Local Oil and Gas	1.35	
Long Creek Oil & Gas	25.00	
Lincoln	1.00	
Mason & Dixon	1.25	
McCombs	1.50	
Monarch V. Pet.	1.75	
Montezuma	1.00	
Oleum Refining	5.00	5.50
Old Dominion	120.00	
Pan American	1.50	
Penn Kentucky	5.00	5.50
Planet, with lots	1.50	
Planet, revoked options with lots	1.00	
Pyramid	1.50	
Peerless Oil	5.00	
Petroleum Exploration	45.00	
Puritan	1.00	1.25
Quaker	1.00	
Rex Oil	75.00	
Southern Oil of Lee	250.00	
Station Camp	1.50	
Stanton	1.75	2.00
Sturgis	1.25	
Studebaker	1.50	
Sturgeon Creek	1.00	
Trinity	2.00	2.75
Wyoming-Kentucky .....	.50	
W. P. Williams	1.35	

NEW YORK EXPORTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The movement of petroleum and by-products for export continues large and there appears to be no cessation in the domestic demand which is largely in excess of the production. The volume of new orders booked for export is somewhat smaller due to inadequate shipping facilities and the demand far exceeds the supply despite the increase in shipbuilding since the first of the year. Shippers are still hoping for an improvement in shipping that will relieve freight congestion. The railroad administration reports having the tank car situation in the United States well in hand, resulting a normal movement of oil at all the refineries. Various oil companies have closed contracts for the construction of tank cars, based upon conditions which prevailed before the railroad administration brought about the change. These contracts called for approximately 15,000 cars, which may prove to be ample. The fuel administration is forced to take drastic measures for conserving gasoline, as the nation's supply is insufficient for war use and ordinary public uses. Sunday pleasure automobiles, taxicabs and motor boats must cease Sunday pleasure and stop to save gasoline. Passenger auto cars are to be limited to 25 per cent. of the 1917 output for the remainder of the calendar year 1918, after which no more cars are to be manufactured.

The local demand for motor gasoline continues active. Prices remain stationary and strong and curtailment of the use of gasoline for pleasure cars is not expected to affect values.

No further price changes in export quotations have been announced, but the situation is strong. The increased shortage of tins and barrels is pronounced and indications point to higher prices due to the lack of material and labor.

In reference to chartering vessels, government controlled ships cannot meet the demand for ocean carriers and exporters are forced to ship on the installment plan. Individual chartering is of

such small account, as it is not worthy of mention. Cargo freight is handicapped on both sides of the Atlantic. For eastern ports are in urgent request of vessels to bring freight to the United States. For the week just ended, petroleum charters, covering crude and refined oils, also naphthas, reduced to crude equivalent, amounted to 165,073 barrels, practically all for government account, registering a decrease of 127,030 barrels compared with preceding week's total.

Clearances of petroleum as outlined by tabulated figures herewith at the port of New York amounted to approximately 557,745,301 gallons since January 1 to August 29, 1918, showing an increase of 82,502,078 gallons compared with the total for the corresponding period of last year.

The weekly review herewith covering petroleum and products, involving transactions in export parcels is based on f.o.b. terms, New York, comprising 200 to 200 case lots, cases and cans and in 10-gallon drums, unless otherwise specified. In order to arrive at f.o.b. price of case oil, 110 fire test, in regular export cases, containing two five-gallon, low screw cans, add delivery charges as per table below for quantity ordered to base price as given in our market report herewith on standard white oil (water white oil sell at one cent a gallon higher than standard white). Lighterage charges are quoted in cents a gallon, covering delivery charges on case oil to vessels in New York harbor, lighterage limits, which are as follows (cents): 10 to 99, \$2.05; 100 to 199, \$1.05; 200 to 299, \$1.30; 300 to 399, 90c; 400 to

THE OIL WORLD

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Vol 2. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1918. No. 15

THE WARRING WORLD WANTS OIL.

"He who adds a single barrel to the world's daily production strengthens the arm of Democracy against the Powers of Vandalism and Oppression."

OUR "NEW DRESS"

Beginning with this issue, news matter in The Oil World will be set single column in place of double, and eight point instead of ten. This, we believe, will meet with the approval of the majority of our readers, since it gives the subscriber more news in the same amount of space. The change, which, as can be seen, improves the looks of the paper, was made in compliance with the recent requests to conserve paper.

TEMPORARY MEASURE

Despite the fact that under ordinary circumstances—or even under overseas demand conditions prior to the advent there of the American Expeditionary Forces—the gasoline production of the United States would be ample, it has now been thought best to curtail non-essential consumption.

The action of the Fuel Administration is not mandatory, and may never become so, since it has been left with the consuming public to eliminate non-essential consumption of the use of motor fuel through a discontinuance of the use of motor vehicles, motor boats and motorcycles on Sundays until further notice. Such elimination, however, applies to pleasure driving and automobiles for hire, to yachting parties, etc., and not to the use of such motor-driven conveyances where such use is obligatory or a means of essential transportation.

In other words, less essential domestic requirements must be set aside for the moment, to the end that the supply of motor fuel for overseas and for motor trucks, etc., shall not be endangered.

The fact that a decreasing amount of gasoline went into storage in this country during the past few months, despite an average production of more than 10,000,000 gallons a day, is in itself proof of the demand increase here and for overseas use. The stocks on hand for the months of April, May and June tell the story, although the May production of gasoline exceeded that for April by 24,000,000 gallons, while the June production was 20,000,000 gallons in excess of the April figures. The drain of refinery stocks and the production figures for these three months are shown herewith:

	Production	Stocks
April	293,306,162	509,197,134
May	319,391,202	400,637,479
June	315,043,445	418,419,353

Thus, while the production for May and June gained about 44,000,000 gallons over April, the stocks have declined no less than 90,000,000 gallons, indicating a consumption gain of more than 130,000,000 gallons during the period.

Chairman A. C. Bedford, of the Petroleum War Service Committee, while stating that it had been hoped that no unusual methods of conservation would be necessary, has summarized the reasons leading up to this "suggested" action in the following words:

"As a result of the concerted effort of every factor in the petroleum industry, there has been a substantial increase in the production of gasoline during the past year. Appeals for the conservation of gasoline have also been heeded. It had, therefore, been hoped that no unusual methods of conservation would be necessary. But war necessities are paramount and must be met.

"It has so happened, however, that a tremendously increased demand for gasoline incident to the increased and enlarged war activities on the part of our own army and our Allies in Europe has come at the height of the season of greatest demand for gasoline for consumption in motor vehicles in this country. The situation has been intensified by the unusually favorable weather conditions recently prevailing.

"This season is to the gasoline industry what the middle of winter is to the coal trade—it represents the peak-load of consumption. This period of peak-load, however, is not an extended one, and the precautionary measures now taken as a safeguard against any possible shortage of gasoline for our war program need not necessarily be of long duration."

While the application of "gasolineless Sunday" under the present action applies only to the States east of the Mis-

issippi River, it is, nevertheless, true that a careful survey is now being made in the territory west of the river, while on Friday last a conference of producers and refiners at Chicago considered the application of this fuel conservation measure on a national basis.

Should there be the expected response to the care for conservation, it should not be long until the gasoline supply and demand approximates more nearly a parity. If there should be a continuance of pleasure consumption to an extent affecting the provision of gasoline for essential uses, then there is no doubt but that the "suggestion" would become a mandate, although with normal consumption "high peak" soon to be passed there should be no necessity for anything approximating the conditions prevailing in France and Great Britain, where every pint of motor fuel and lubricants is accounted for and where the civilian user is barely considered.

There is no present indication that "gasolineless Sunday" will be even as much a fixture as "meatless days"—and the latter were not such a hardship generally as had been feared at the time of their initial announcement.

ARRIVALS AT PHOENIX

J. B. Davis, Louisville.
D. B. Miller, Danville, Ky.
L. A. Fryman, Quicksand.
L. P. Keith, Clay City.
J. W. Cashdollar, Pittsburg, Pa.
N. B. Falkenburg, Jamestown, Ky.
Ben Murphy, Hazel Green, Ky.
G. A. Barnes, Monticello, Ky.
J. R. DeBush, Enid, Okla.
J. Clarke Porter, St. Louis, Mo.
Sam Hurst, Beattyville, Ky.
S. P. Stamper, Beattyville, Ky.
Robert Blackburn, Louisville, Ky.
M. T. Elliott, Spokane, Wash.
W. R. Walker, Batavia, O.
Arthur Moore, Valparaiso, Ind.
F. J. Craig, Winchester, Ky.
Fred Atkinson, Paintsville, O.
Frank Matterson, New York City.
C. A. Hazeltine, Clay City, Ky.
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J. H. Blake, Los Angeles, Cal.
B. R. Bush, Washington, D. C.
H. C. Manning, Cushing, Okla.
J. B. Cole, Atlanta, Ga.
L. V. Mullen, Winchester, Ky.
J. R. Lanagan, Irvine, Ky.
H. E. Fry, Billings, Mont.
W. H. Stacey, Dallas, Texas.
H. W. Keaty, Cincinnati, O.
J. C. Denny, Monticello, Ky.
William Hart, Muskogee, Okla.
J. A. Watson, Cleveland, O.
J. M. McDaniel, Beattyville, Ky.
E. A. Jewell, Irvine, Ky.
J. J. Mercer, Chicago.
Charles Blair, Chicago.
Chester J. Fitch, Washington, D. C.
Charles C. Spiers, New York.
Edward Allen, Prestonsburg, Ky.
J. A. Brierley and son, Louisville, Ky.
Glen Fox, Beattyville, Ky.
T. B. Blackburn, New Orleans.
J. H. Dugan, Camp Taylor.
F. S. Connell, New York City.
Frank Barnhart, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ryland C. Musick, Jackson, Ky.
H. H. Caney, Salyersville, Ky.
T. J. Hoover, Beattyville, Ky.
George Weaver, Torrent.
A. L. Miller, Winchester, Ky.
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SUNDAY BAN SAVES

5,000,000 GALLONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—At the request of the Fuel Administration, the owners of 2,825,400 automobiles east of the Mississippi river, the unnumbered motorcycles and motor boats, abstained from use of their cars on last Sunday, the first of the "gasless" days. The request to cut out Sunday riding was made on August 28th and is to continue indefinitely. Physicians' cars and commercial trucks were exempt.

BIG STRIKES IN PROVEN SECTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

The Bankers Oil Company got a producer credited with five barrels at No. 2, Lee Congleton.

The Central Oil Company's latest on the Elijah Sparks farm, is a dry hole. In the Fitchburg district, the Ohio Oil Company's No. 13, Isaac Chaney, is rated at 10 barrels.

White, Newton & Moore's Nos. 39 and 31, L. W. Bratton, are rated at 30 and 25 barrels, respectively.

Wolfe County.

On the Spencer heirs' property, on Devil Creek, Wolfe county, No. 10, is rated at 10 barrels.

Powell County.

In Powell county, pilot district, W. S. Raydure got a five-barrel well at No. 7, Green Kinser.

Knox County Wells.

In Knox county, Gent & Company completed a five-barrel well on the Jackson farm, at 360 feet.

Three-quarters of a mile northwest of the Gent well, a St. Louis concern has completed at 330 feet at 42 feet in the sand, without a show of water. According to information brought to Lexington, the hole filled up 80 feet with oil in an hour, and shows for 20 barrels or better without a shot.

Owsley County.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the latest well completed at Island City, in Owsley county, by the Anchor Oil Company. The well is variously estimated at from 5 to 25 barrels. This is the second well, a fair showing of oil having been found at No. 1.

Breathitt County.

In Breathitt county, the Big Six Oil Company, drilling at Taulbee, got a big gasser estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily.

The Preston Oil & Gas Company got a dry hole at No. 1 James H. Little, at 80 feet in the sand, and is going to 3,000 feet.

The Empire Oil & Gas Company are shut down at 500 feet with a fishing job on the Crawford farm.

Barren County.

In Barren county, the Moneta Oil

Company's No. 5, Barrick farm, is rated at 30 barrels. No. 6 is drilling.

The Hoffman Oil Company of Kentucky is drilling another well on the Richie farm, and is starting a well on the Renfro farm, near Haywood.

Metcalfe County.

In Metcalfe county, the Henry Oil Company is shut down at their first test, awaiting the decision of the court on some leases.

Wildcat Duster.

On the Allen Hazell farm near White-wood, in Green county, unknown parties have completed a dry hole at their first test. There is one other test being drilled in the same county, but the names of the operators are not known.

Lee, Breathitt, Magoffin LEASES, PRODUCTION, DRILLING PROPOSITIONS AND ROYALTIES.

MAPS

Farm Map of Lee County, by P. A. Rowe, C. E. \$12.00
Farm Map of Estill to Magoffin by J. Winn, C. E. 10.00
Farm Map of Ross Creek, by J. Winn, C. E. 1.00
These Maps are the latest and most up-to-date, showing Producing wells, dry holes and drilling. Also Maps of Forty other Counties.

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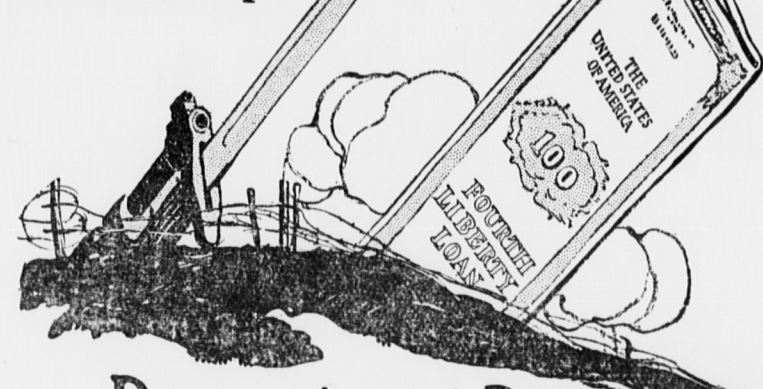
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ONE KILLS the Hun, the other kills his hope. And to kill his hope of victory is as essential right now as to kill his fighting hordes. For while hope lasts, the Wolf of Prussia will force his subject soldiers to the fighting line.

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lets and the thrust of our bayonets. He is beginning to understand America Aroused—to dread the weight of our arms and energy.

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This space contributed for the Winning of the War

THE PARKERSBURG RIG & REEL CO., PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Well No. 7 Completed On Thomas Heirs Lease, Ross Creek

Our well Number 7 was completed early this week, and on its initial test pumped for three hours at the rate of more than 300 barrels per day. We confidently believe this well will be good for a steady production of 150 to 200 barrels per day when connected with the power plant. We have three drilling machines in constant operation on this Ross Creek lease, Nos. 8, 9, and 10 now being under way, and two of them due in within the next few days. Out of the seven completed wells, we have three extra fine wells, two fairly good ones and two small wells—no dry holes. A total of 18 to 20 wells will be drilled on this Thomas heirs lease of the company.

Operations are continuing in Barren County, near Glasgow, Kentucky, and the production is being sold through tank cars to the Standard Oil Company. Another deep test near the big gas well of the company there, will soon be started.

The stock of this company, at 40 per cent of its par value (which is the low price asked today) represents one of the best oil opportunities in Kentucky. It is not a prospect but a reality and a going, producing concern. Full details as to the enormous lease-holdings of the company and the plans for making this company one of the greatest oil corporations of the country will be furnished on request. Come in with us now and grow with us and profit with us.

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The vast area of territory being developed in Kentucky has necessitated the addition of a number of correspondents in different counties and these will furnish news exclusively to the Oil World. We believe that our subscribers will find the paper well worth the new price.

The Oil World

Skain Building

Lexington, Ky.

GAS RESERVOIRS IN WEST VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY

(Continued from Page One)

gas for domestic consumption in the future.

"In making such an investigation I first went to Charleston, W. Va., and interviewed different officials of the United Fuel Gas Company. This was done in order to get a general birds-eye view of the situation regarding the geography of present pipe lines and gas supplies and points that might be gained by conversation with said officials, having a bearing upon the broad question of a future supply of gas. From Charleston I went to various points in West Virginia and then crossed into the eastern end of Kentucky, particularly Martin, Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin and Knott counties.

"I found that gas is now being produced and piped to Louisville from different places in West Virginia, as far away as Chapmansville, in Boone county, about twenty-five miles beyond the State line. Gas has been sent to Louisville from quite a number of wells situated on either side of this pipe line. At present I was told that all of these particular wells and a few others farther west in Kentucky are shut in for the summer, and that the present supply of gas to Louisville is obtained from other sources.

Estimate Gas Supply.

"The United Fuel Gas Company's officials told me that at present Louisville was being supplied entirely with gas from the gas fields lying north and northeast of Chapmansville, and that the gas was pumped through the pipes by way of Kenova and thence south to Inez. Mr. Ketchum, of the United Fuel Gas Company, handed me a blue print, S.L. 697, of their file, showing their estimate for the amount of gas which they could send westwardly into Louisville and Lexington, the estimate being 18,000,000 cubic feet available for the two cities. He did not intimate how this 18,000,000 cubic feet would be divided between the two pipe lines. I inclose herewith this blue print for your files.

"From West Virginia I came back to Kentucky and visited the counties above mentioned, and submit the following regarding them and the possibilities of Louisville obtaining the gas supply from them and adjoining counties.

Questions Involved.

"As I understand the questions which Mr. Lawton wished me to investigate, they may be summarized and condensed into one, namely: Is it possible for the Louisville Gas & Electric Company to obtain from the fields of Southwestern West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky a supply of natural gas from year to year which will constitute an adequate supply for domestic consumption in Louisville?

"Those who are reasonably well posted on the occurrence of natural gas in different parts of the world readily understand that no one can judge to a certainty of the amount of natural gas that may be obtained by proper seeking until after the entire territory in question has been drilled. All business matters connected with a gas supply, however, must be predicated in advance upon the probabilities of certain areas supply at least a minimum of gas when properly drilled. Uncertainties in this connection are but little greater than uncertainties along many other lines of business, and yet it must be recognized by all that the element of uncertainty is great enough so that it must be taken into account, and as far as possible positive statements of supply must be given.

"It is now recognized the world over, first, that petroleum and natural gas are so intimately associated geologically it is reasonable to suppose that there must have been an intimate association regarding their origin. Wherever one is found the other must likewise be found. For more than fifty years many students of the subject have devoted a great deal of time and attention to a study of this subject, and it is now conceded by all who are posted on the results of this line of investigation that we have many facts upon which to base predictions for the future.

General Conditions.

"(a) Lithologic conditions necessary.

"(b) Structural conditions necessary.

"(c) Conditions surrounding every noted oil pool and gas pool of the entire world have been studied with great care. While they differ from each other in detail, all of them agree in most essential respects. Oil and gas come from areas of thick, heavy beds of shales, sandstones and conglomerates, rich in carbonaceous organic matter, and coal seams frequently, although not universally imbedded with the shales and sandstones. Every property of such rocks implies that the materials of which they are composed were accumulated under shallow water where vegetation could grow luxuriantly.

"Perhaps no place in America exhibits such conditions better than the western part of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the eastern end of Kentucky. Here is an area so strongly similar in all of its lithological characteristics that a stranger can hardly recognize in what part of the area he is if he judges en-

tirely from the properties and characteristics and kinds of rock masses exhibited in the hillsides and river gorges. This is a most important consideration from our standpoint, because it is known that Pennsylvania and West Virginia supply such enormous quantities of natural gas. With Eastern Kentucky having virtually the same natural conditions anyone posted on natural gas would surmise that Eastern Kentucky will one day develop into a great gas field even though not a single well might chance to have been drilled at the time of his investigations.

Suitable Structure Necessary.

"(b) Experience has shown that not only must the lithologic conditions of the rock masses be favorable for supplying natural gas, but that a second condition must also be present, namely, suitable structure of the rock masses. In substantially every oil field and gas field thus far developed anywhere in the world, it is found that the rock strata immediately over the productive pool bend upward forming a sort of inverted basin or trough which serves to concentrate and hold the oil or gas so that it may become sufficiently concentrated to be of commercial importance. Throughout the Pennsylvania and West Virginia gas fields such inverted troughs or pools—called anticlines or domes—are abundant, having been formed by the same force of nature which uplifted the Appalachian Mountains. While I was traveling over West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky I gave great attention to the question of whether or not this favorable structure was generally present.

"Everywhere I went throughout the areas named, anticlines and domes abound. It is interesting to know that in the more remote parts of the territory where drilling has been done the least, invariably as far as I could learn every productive gas well is on one or another of these domes or anticlines, and every dry well was located far down the side where no one should have any hope of finding production, according to our modern ideas. I wish to emphasize this fact, because it is of the greatest importance to the question in hand. The problem may be stated thus. If every dome and anticline drilled throughout the area studied is productive, and if every dry well thus far drilled is located where we have no right to expect production, then the few productive wells already drilled lend us great hope and the few dry wells should in no way lead to discouragement. Many illustrations of this kind were found, the most notable one possibly being the old well at Kermit, W. Va., which has been producing gas for more than thirty years. I was told. Although this well is located down in a valley of a little creek entering the Big Sandy River, yet it is on the immediate summit of a nice anticline which already has a number of other gas wells and not a single dry hole. This shows that this anticline is probably productive throughout its entire length.

Finds Desirable Conditions.

"While traveling over Southwestern West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky one of my greatest activities was in observing whether or not these areas had the general lithological conditions of the well-known gas fields elsewhere and particularly whether or not favorable structural conditions, as above explained, could be found.

"Everywhere I went the general conditions were the same until, as already stated, it is doubtful whether or not one could recognize his position by judging of the lithological character of the rock masses surrounding him. These desirable structural conditions seemed to be equally abundant across the line into Kentucky. Here is an area that has not yet been studied extensively by the Kentucky State Geological Survey nor by the United States Geological Survey. Therefore, I cannot depend upon the publication of facts in authenticated documents, but must say from my short visit I was able to locate many anticlines and domes and to partially outline the same. What should, and doubtless will be done by companies who are developing this area, is to locate their domes and anticlines first, and then to drill them. I estimate that close to one-fourth of the entire area visited in Eastern Kentucky is covered by promising domes and anticlines which hold out to the prospector much more than a 50 per cent. of probabilities that they will be productive.

Supply From Seventy Wells.

"An employee of the United Fuel Gas Company told me that they had a total of about seventy gas wells in West Virginia and Kentucky feeding into the two pipe lines which supply Louisville and Lexington and adjacent towns and villages. As I understand it this covers a length of at least forty (40) miles along the pipe line and a width of unknown distance but probably ten (10) miles on each side of the line. Based upon my general knowledge of good usage in gas fields, I would say that we would have from six to twelve wells on each mile square of a gas pool. Assuming that one-fourth of the area is occupied by good structure we would have two hundred (200) square miles of likely good territory in the strip ten (10) miles wide on each side of the pipe line. It will be

seen, therefore, that the seventy (70) wells, instead of exhausting this entire area, should be looked upon but little more than mere prospecting wells, and the success should be used to encourage further development with a confident belief that several times the amount of gas thus far drawn from the ground still lies hidden beneath the surface awaiting the prospector's drill.

"My investigations led me south from the pipe line zone to the central and southern part of Floyd county and eastern part of Knott county, a distance of around forty (40) miles. Wherever I went not a single instance did I find of a prospect well having been drilled on good structure that did not produce oil or gas. I did not have the time to examine the territory north of the pipe line but I was told by many people that throughout the southern half of Lawrence county and portions of Morgan and Elliott counties, gas it found frequently by drilling and that as far as one can judge the area north of the pipe line may develop into very considerable gas fields.

Gas in Three States.

"The gas fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia have been studied so well that we may avail ourselves of some of the results of those studies. Almost without exception gas occurs in sandstones. Over in Indiana, farther West, and in Western Ohio gas occurs in an unusually porous limestone. As all the conditions in Eastern Kentucky and Southwestern West Virginia correspond with conditions in the large gas fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, we should assume that here in our area gas will occur substantially at it does in the big gas fields nearby. Pennsylvania and West Virginia have a few deep wells around 6,000 feet.

"The entire rock masses seem to be composed of shales, sandstones and conglomerates with the gas occurring in sandstones almost exclusively. At one horizon, however, the drill has reached a heavy limestone known to the driller as the 'Big Lime'. As one passes to the southwest this 'Big Lime' gradually changes from a thickness of about two hundred feet to two-thirds, or possibly a half of this great thickness, and, instead of being a solid limestone throughout, the drill record of a well in northeastern Knott county, Kentucky, showed that the 'Big Lime' is gradually changing over into a sandstone.

"A second well in Floyd county, known as the J. P. Adams No. 1, likewise found considerable sand within the 'Big Lime,' showing that what is in Southern Pennsylvania a solid, pure limestone gradually changes over to a sandy limestone to the southwest.

"This 'Big Lime' is substantially the only limestone found by the drill anywhere in this part of the area. The reports to the State Geological Surveys of West Virginia and Kentucky include the records of many of these wells. Occasionally a limestone of from five to ten feet in thickness is found in a well record, but on the whole outside of the 'Big Lime' the amount of limestone found by the drill anywhere in the area of investigation, including Eastern Kentucky, amounts to but little. I am emphasizing this because this great fact of the superabundance of sandstones and rich carbonaceous shale beds, including occasional seams of coal, would be looked upon by any practical oil and gas geologist as exceedingly favorable, and therefore it has an important position in this report. Should you desire to look up this phase of the question further it is advised that you study the well records published, as above stated, everyone of which conforms with these broad and somewhat sweeping statements of mine.

Details of a Few Wells.

"It was suggested to me by Mr. Lawton that a possibly supply of gas could be had from the Kelley Creek field of West Virginia. I visited this field and learned that pipe lines are now gathering gas from it and carrying the gas to the Northeast for general distribution in whatever way the United Fuel Gas Company may desire. Both Mr. Ketchum and Mr. Wallace told me personally that their leases cover practically all the area of the Kelley Creek field, excepting that which is held by companies making carbon black from gas. In fact, I was shown a map in the office of the United Fuel Gas Company, of Charleston, which purported to show the entire holdings throughout the Kelley Creek field, and this map tallied with the above statement. Very recently it has been found that large bodies of oil underlie the gas in this field, and at the time of my visit no little excitement existed on this sub-

ject. Quite a number of wells have been drilled down through the gas and into oil and were producing at from seven hundred to one thousand barrels per day, I was told. Every oil producer is anxious to have the gas escape so that he may obtain the oil. I am well acquainted with a number of similar wells located similarly, in that by allowing the gas to escape oil may be had in greater quantities. In every instance the oil producers manage in one way or another to get rid of the gas very rapidly and, entirely independent, therefore, of the question of the will of the United Fuel Gas Company, it is my judgment that this particular gas field cannot be depended upon by Louisville as a source of supply because in a short time the oil men will have the gas entirely exhausted regardless of leases and the enforcement of same. Add to this the positive statement of both Mr. Ketchum and Mr. Wallace, that under no circumstances did they contemplate sending gas from this field to Louisville, and you will have the reason why I considered it undesirable to spend time and money in investigating this field in detail.

Wells Not Investigated.

"The wells along the Louisville Gas & Electric Company's pipe line from Chapmansville to Kermit were not investigated for what seemed to me a good reason, namely, that they had been supplying gas for some time and are now shut in throughout an area of low rock pressure. It is my judgment, expressed in advance of knowledge, that the rock pressure during the present summer will materially increase in these wells during their period of rest, and further, as already stated, that many more wells may be drilled throughout this region.

"This brings us to the prospective gas territory in the State of Kentucky. We traveled up the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy to Prestonsburg and had a long interview with Judge Harkins and son, of that place, and learned that they and others control leases on many thousands of acres lying principally to the south and southwest of Prestonsburg. I also learned that they are now negotiating with the Louisville Gas & Electric Company for the sale of gas to said company. Also a Mr. T. E. Dimick, of Huntington, W. Va., joined us and personally guided us through a portion of the gas fields and assisted in making measurements of wells. I measured the following wells which are under the control of Mr. Dimick's company:

Floyd County.

"First—J. E. Allen, No. 1, Beaver Creek. This well was drilled in 1896 to a depth of 885 feet, and obtained gas in what is known as Maxon sand. It stood open for a long time, and is now connected with a carbon black factory nearby. My measurements were made after having the well shut off from the factory only ten minutes. This was all the time allowed me. I obtained a rock pressure of 211 pounds and a flow pressure through the Pilot tube of 6.5 pounds through a two-inch pipe, which is equal to a daily capacity of 1,986,720 cubic feet.

"Second—Jonah Webb, No. 1, Beaver Creek. This well was drilled in 1918, and likewise was connected with the carbon black plant. Its depth is 1,012 feet, and obtained gas from the Maxon sand, its location being away up on the hillside. It gave a rock pressure of 217 pounds and a flowing pressure through two-inch tubing of 2.6 inch of mercury, which is equal to 900,585 feet of gas per day.

"Third—J. N. Allen, No. 2. This well was drilled in March, 1918, to a depth of 988 feet, and found gas in the Maxon sand. It is not now used. It gave a rock pressure of 235 pounds and a flow pressure through two-inch tubing of 4.8 pounds, which is equal to 1,743,700 cubic feet of gas per twenty-four hours.

"Fourth—W. R. Crisp, No. 1. This well was drilled in 1918 to a depth of 895 feet and found gas in the Maxon sand. It had a rock pressure of 240 pounds and a flow pressure through two-inch tubing of seven-eighths inches of mercury, which is equal to 470,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

"J. P. Akers, No. 1. This well was drilled in 1915. At 1,385 feet a streak of sand was found within the 'Big Lime' which produced about 200,000 cubic feet of gas per day. At the time of my visit this gas was developing a considerable amount of oil, so that it looks as though it would change into an oil well. The well was carried beyond this depth, and at a depth of 2,002 feet, in the Berea Grit, a good flow of gas was obtained. According to my measurements the rock pressure was 578 pounds and the flowage

pressure, through a two-inch tube, 12.7 pounds, which is equal to a flow of 2,614,000 cubic feet of gas per day. This well is not now in use, excepting what the farmhouse is supplied from the upper sand.

"It was reported to me that quite a number of other wells have been drilled in this general locality, the capacity of which tally very closely with those just given above. As Mr. Lawton has access to reports from such wells, I will not copy their details here.

City's Claim Just.

"From the foregoing, and from my past experience in other gas fields where the gas distribution is somewhat similar to that here, it appears to me that Louisville has a just claim on substantially all the gas that may be had throughout the large area, substantially including all from Chapmansville west to the State line and the eastern part of Kentucky.

"I have endeavored to present briefly the essential facts of nature which are important in gas production, and have shown that they extend from Pennsylvania and West Virginia across into Kentucky without any interruption of character of rock masses, or any desirable rock structure. The few wells which have been drilled over this large area, even though they may aggregate forty or fifty in number, should be

looked upon as a mere beginning, a mere sampling of the area, and should not be considered in any way anything like a complete development of the area. If the little amount of drilling which has been done is capable of producing so much gas, the question is, of course, how much more gas may be produced by more drilling.

More Wells Needed.

"It has been shown that every condition favorable for gas production obtains here and that wherever a well has been put down in a favorable location, favorable I mean with reference to rock structure, it has produced gas or oil. It is not a wild estimate, therefore, but a conservative one, that future drilling, guided by previous study of the rock structure, of anticlines and domes will produce more gas in proportion to the amount of drilling on such anticlines and domes.

"It is without hesitation that I state my belief that the Louisville Gas & Electric Company may, by proper operations, supply Louisville for many years with a supply of gas now considered adequate to her needs. In order to do this the Gas Company must in some way get control of the output in the areas named and must arrange its business so that it can send a majority proportion of available gas from these areas to the consumers in Louisville."

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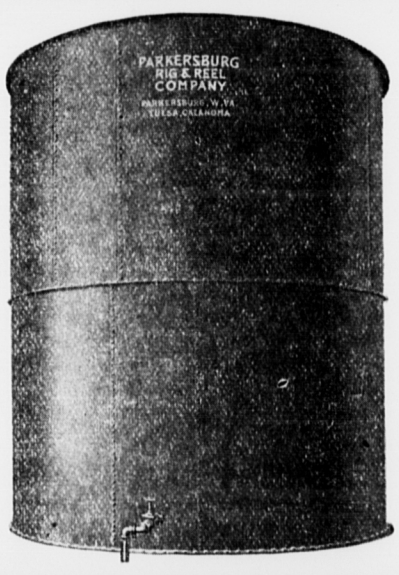
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"DRAKE DAY," ANNUAL OBSERVANCE IS HELD

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 6.—"Drake Day," the annual observance in honor of Col. Edwin L. Drake, who "struck oil" near Titusville on August 27, 1859, was held this year at Monarch Park. It was decided to hold the memorial meeting next year at the same place.

There were fewer veterans in the petroleum army present this year at the exercises, but the spirit of the industry was evidenced in the attitude of the veteran speakers, the patriotic motive emphasized in all the addresses, which, as usual, were largely reminiscent.

The following officers were chosen for the Drake Memorial Association for the ensuing year:

President—William H. Hoffman, Syracuse, N. Y.

Vice-President—George H. Torrey, Oil City, Pa.; Alfred W. Smiley, Foxburg, Pa.; W. H. Merritt, Bolivar, N. Y.; W. L. Curtis, R. B. Stone, John Bird, Col. A. D. Burns, Bradford, Pa.; Gilmore S. Bussell, Olean, N. Y.; W. W. Winger, Warren, Pa.; Hon. Hosea Paul, Cleveland, Ohio; Captain William Hasson, Oil City, Pa.; T. B. Westgate, Titusville, Pa.

Secretary—Edwin C. Bell, Titusville, Pa.

Treasurer—John H. Scheide, Titusville, Pa.

Board of Directors—Luke B. Carter, Titusville; J. M. Bloss, Titusville; P. C. Boyle, Arthur F. Seep, Edward R. Boyle, A. B. Moore, Oil City, Pa.; W. W. Winger, Warren, Pa.

The session, which opened at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, was charmingly informal, in fact, this was held to be one of its most attractive aspects. Vice-President George H. Torrey, of Oil City, was chairman, because of the absence of President Hoffman, of Syracuse, whose daughter was ill. In his absence the Hon. William Hasson of Oil City was the presiding officer, and his address was an extremely interesting historical resume showing the part petroleum has played in war in this country both during the Civil War and today.

Secretary Edwin C. Bell, of the Association, who is also the custodian of the memorial museum, showed a small balance in the treasury.

In view of the scattering of oil men it was suggested that the 1919 meeting of the association be held at Tulsa, Okla., and there was also a sentiment that the Pacific Coast, the West and the South should be considered as meeting places in the future, but the plea of Vice-President Torrey that the association formed to perpetuate the name of the man who first drilled Pennsylvania grade oil should continue to meet in the Keystone State was effective. It was suggested, although not brought to vote, that auxiliary associations should be formed in other sections of the country, a suggestion which seemed to meet popular approval.

Peter A. Wilbert, Judge Irvin, Theodore B. Westgate, of Titusville, and others contributed personal reminiscences.

WESTERN REFINERS SAVE 1,000,000 BARRELS IN MONTH

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—More than one hundred petroleum refiners and jobbers of the mid-continent field held an enthusiastic meeting today and pledged themselves to aid the government conservation of gasoline so that from 750,000 to 1,000,000 barrels of this product may be furnished by the West for shipment for war purposes during September and October. In a spirit of the utmost harmony the members of the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association joined the members of the Petroleum League and Independent Oil Men's Association in agreeing upon a resolution to be forwarded to the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration at Washington.

The meeting was presided over by R. L. Welch, of Kansas City, general counsel of the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association.

NO CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE FEDERAL BUREAUS

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The oil division of the United States Fuel Administration "has issued no orders to its licensees directing that reports or information be furnished only to the oil division, or in any way interfering with the proper activities of the Federal Trade Commission," according to a letter from the oil division made public here tonight by the National Petroleum War Service Commission.

Asserting that advices received from the Federal Trade Commission indicate "complete misapprehension" on the part of certain oil companies, particularly along the Pacific coast, the letter stated that the division's understanding with the commission "distinctly provides that there shall be no break in its records" until a plan is evolved for the co-ordination

tion of the activities of the commission and the oil division and a new form of questionnaire is prepared.

BIG GAS WELL SUBDUED BY FORCING IN MASSES OF MUD

ELK CITY, Kan., Sept. 6.—After "gushing" fiercely for nearly a week, Keefe & Morrison's big gas well on the Simmons farm in Section 27-31-13, has finally been subdued. By means of an enormous pump, mud was forced in between the two strings of casings in the well and the flow was gradually shut off Sunday evening. The well is now thought to be under complete control, after the loss of many thousands of dollars of the valuable fuel.

The roar of the escaping gas could be heard several miles for a number of days after the well was drilled in. The capacity of the well was placed at 32,000,000 cubic feet, daily by experts who gauged it Sunday, and the rock pressure was 550 pounds.

Hundreds of oil and gas men, many from a distance, visited the well last week and pronounced it beyond question one of the best in the country.

OIL FIELD REPORT FOR JULY SHOWS DECREASE

While more wells were completed during August in the oil fields east of the Rockies than in July, the amount of new production obtained was smaller than the previous month. The completions numbered 2,364, or 22 more than in July. The principal increase came from Oklahoma, which reported a gain of 168. The greatest loss was in North Texas, which failed to equal its July figures by 64. In the other divisions the difference was only slight. New production credited to all the wells was 115,034 barrels, decrease of 25,662 barrels from the July figures. Kansas showed the greatest loss of any division, as it failed by 21,361 barrels to meet its former report. The Gulf Coast showed a decrease of 6,230 barrels, and Oklahoma of 1,893 barrels. There were gains in August over July of 2780 barrels in the Pennsylvania division, 1,495 in North Texas, and minor changes in the other divisions.

The bad features of the month which affected operations and new production were the drought through many sections, preventing the completion of wells, and severe storms in Kansas and the Gulf Coast, which damaged property. These conditions are common at this season of the year, and are responsible for some of the loss in the totals. In Kansas a wildcat well started at 500 barrels and promises to open a new field. This is 18 miles north and a little west of Towanda, and is important both as to location and size. In the Hull district of the Gulf Coast another producer starting at above 1,600 barrels was obtained a mile distant from the discovery well, and makes that pool look like a large one. Oklahoma had a good run of average producers, though none of gusher size. The Kelly's Creek pool in West Virginia promises to be of considerable size, and the wells are maintaining a good output. Lee county, Ky., reported a number of producers far above the average in production, adding considerably to the total output of the State. North Texas is gaining in the total amount of oil obtained, and completing wells of gusher size nearly every week. The town pool at Burklumett causes the most excitement, but there is a wide area of country, covering several counties, which has undefined pools to attract the operator.

Kentucky-Tennessee.

Kentucky-Tennessee reported 268 new wells, which was 40 less than in July. The new production obtained was 4,702 barrels, an increase over the previous report of 372 barrels. Lee county is making a fine record for paying wells, and during the month several were reported in a class above 100 barrels each. One large well is also reported in the Scottsville district that is almost a gusher. Kentucky's oil prospects are brighter now than ever before, and the showing obtained in wildcat ventures far removed from production would indicate that the territory will increase its oil yield. At the close of the month new work showed an increase of 47.

During August, 268 wells were completed in the Kentucky field, of which four were gas wells and 30 were dry holes, the balance showing a new production of 4,702 barrels. This, when compared with the July figures, shows a decrease of 40 in completed wells and eight in dry holes, and in new production there is an increase of 372 barrels and two gas wells. This decline in completions was expected, for July was the greatest month in the history of the field and operations were affected by drought in August.

In new work under way at the close of August there were five rigs up and 554 drilling wells, against 15 rigs and 497 drilling wells at the close of July. This is a decrease of 10 in rigs up and an increase of 57 in drilling wells, or a net decrease for August of 47.

Summary of August Work.

	Comp.	Prod.	Dry	Gas
Wayne	2	0	2	0
Wolfe	9	135	2	0
Lawrence	1	10	0	0
Estill	44	287	6	0
Powell	13	87	3	0
Lee	82	3,238	5	0
Allen	24	740	3	1
Bath	2	0	2	0
Warren	3	25	1	0
Barren	4	100	0	0
Lincoln	2	30	0	0
Magoffin	2	0	0	2
Pulaski	1	0	0	1
Clark	1	0	1	0
Grayson	1	15	0	0
Carter	1	0	1	0
Breathitt	3	40	1	0
Simpson	1	5	0	0
Jackson	6	75	0	0
Fleming	1	0	1	0
Adair	2	10	0	0
Green	1	0	1	0
Elliott	1	0	1	0
Menifee	1	5	0	0

Total

Total July

Difference

Decrease completed wells, 40.

Increase new production, 372 barrels.

Decrease dry holes, 8.

Increase gas wells, 2.

Summary of New Work.

	Rigs.	Dr.	Total
Wayne	0	10	10
Wolfe	0	16	16
Lawrence	0	6	6
Morgan	2	7	9
Estill	0	48	48
Powell	0	31	31
Lee	0	139	139
Allen	0	62	62
Warren	0	15	15
Barren	0	16	16
Bath	0	4	4
Breathitt	1	25	26
Jackson	0	6	6
Floyd	0	4	4
Metcalf	0	7	7
Whitley	0	4	4
McReary	0	3	3
Laurel	0	3	3
Lincoln	0	6	6
Rockcastle	0	6	6
Knox	0	10	10
Magoffin	0	8	8
Johnson	0	7	7
Pulaski	0	8	8
Clark	0	3	3
Rowan	0	2	2
Owsley	0	6	6
Cassey	0	2	2
Madison	0	2	2
Grayson	0	8	8
Carter	0	6	6
Cumberland	0	5	5
Simpson	0	1	1
Montgomery	0	2	2
Greenup	0	1	1
Owen	0	1	1
Taylor	0	4	4
Hardin	0	1	1
Grant	0	1	1
Adair	0	4	4
Hopkins	0	3	3
Green	0	2	2
Hart	0	2	2
Ohio	0	1	1
Elliott	0	6	6
Muhlenburg	0	1	1
Knott	0	1	1
Butler	0	1	1
Webster	0	1	1
Hardin	0	1	1
Livingstone	0	1	1
Monroe	0	1	1
Menifee	0	2	2
Breckinridge	0	1	1
Tennessee	2	25	27

Total

Total July

Difference

Decrease rigs, 10.

Increase drilling wells, 57.

Net increase new work, 47.—Oil City Derrick.

TRAFFIC IN OIL STOCK AND IN LIBERTY BONDS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 6.—Keep your Liberty Bonds. Be especially on your guard against letting them get into the hands of sharpers. Do not trade them for stocks or bonds of little or no value. If you must dispose of them, deal through a reputable bank or bond house.

The paragraph sums up an appeal which the Associated Advertising Clubs is sending out in connection with a campaign it has been waging against the advertising of speculative securities, especially oil stocks, and the appeal also takes into consideration another source of loss to Liberty Bonds owners which has recently come to the attention of the National Vigilance Committee of the Association.

In view of the proximity of the next Liberty Bond drive, some facts the committee has gathered are of especial interest and importance.

It has learned that in several communities, the promoters of get-rich-quick

enterprises, especially of oil companies, have "specialized" on the owners of Liberty Bonds. A semi-official check up, which was made by one county recently, divulged the fact that \$15,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 of Liberty Bonds the people of that county bought had fallen into the hands of promoters, mostly in the oil fields.

The promoters promised big returns, convincing the unsuspecting Liberty Bond owners that they could not afford to accept the returns the Liberty Bonds afforded when they might have larger returns from oil stocks. As a matter of fact, the vigilance committee has found that most of the oil stocks were worthless. It does not seem that many of the Liberty Bond owners who were thus induced to trade thought to ask why the promoters were willing to accept Liberty Bonds, with their conservative and safe rate of return, for stocks which would pay such large dividends as the promoters intimated could be expected from the oil stocks.

The vigilance committee branch such operations as not only dishonest, but unpatriotic, for people who, through their own ignorance, are convinced that something else is so much better than a Liberty Bond may be prejudiced against future issues, unless, in the meantime, they make an investigation and realize that they have been hoodwinked.

The committee also brands as unpatriotic the practice of men who advertised for Liberty Bonds in the "want ad" department of newspapers, giving their home addresses. They bought only from those who did not know the true value of the bonds. Most of those who responded were ignorant of financial matters, or they would have known that it was unsafe to deal with unknown people in such matters. The committee calls attention to the fact that some of the State Councils of Defense have rendered the public a valuable service by suggesting that people consult an established bank relative to any transaction involving their bonds.

NEW YORK EXPORTS.

(Continued From Page Three)

10.00 cents for 200 to 200-case lots and 18.00 cents a gallon for 3,000 to 9,999-case lots. Orders for naphthas were smaller, including about 100,000 cases, most in bulk, while gasoline sales covered about 100,000 cases also mostly in bulk, showing a slight decrease. Of lubricating oils over 200,000 barrels changed hands, registering a substantial gain, while over 200,000 barrels of gas and fuel oil have been traded in, showing a substantial increase over last week's total.

Holland is in urgent need of lubricating oil and the War Trade Board has given permission for the shipment of 30 tons of oil to be used for lubricating machinery in its cold storage plants.

There is an acute shortage of benzine and gasoline in New Zealand according to advices received from Auckland. The wholesale price at the important ports averages about \$5.72 per case of 10 gallons but owing to the shortage double this price is asked at retail in some districts of the country for motor gasoline.

The following tabulated figures give the charters for petroleum and by-products at New York, covering crude, refined oils and naphthas, in bulk and in packages, reduced to crude equivalent, for the week ended August 29 and September 1, 1918, with daily averages compiled in barrels:

	Week	*Since Jan. 1, 1917.
Refined	8,500,000	283,293,570
Crude	200,500	3,504,200
Naph.	2,000,100	65,317,499
Gasol.	160,000	82,303,513
Lub.	7,800,000	123,200,400

Total 18,660,600 557,745,301 475,182,683

*Approximate.

TWO NEW OIL CONCERNS TO DEVELOP LEASES

The Island City Oil Company is among the new Kentucky oil concerns to be granted charters. The capital is placed at \$100,000, and the principal offices are located in Winchester.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Kentucky Fuel Company, with a capital of \$90,000. The incorporators are Ryland C. Musick, J. L. McCoy, Alfred Russell, E. B. Cardwell, I. W. Friedman, Charles Hadden, H. D. Huffman, Lewis Hays, Jr., James Brophy, F. H. Riffe and Fallen Campbell. Oil properties have been taken over in Breathitt county, along the Lower Twin, War Creek and Frozen Creek structure.

STEP TOWARD STANDARDIZATION

The Interdepartmental Committee on Standardization of Petroleum Specifications has been organized during the week just ended, with Mark L. Requa, chief of the Oil Division, as chairman. This committee was authorized by presidential proclamation to narrow the range of petroleum products and to establish definite standards for the products of petroleum to be used by the United States and the Allies, to the end that production may be increased through the elimination of unnecessary distinctions in the character of the products.

The committee has organized met with officials of the Allied governments, and at later conferences still further Allied spokesmen will be present. It is believed, in consequence, that the existing distinctions between "U. S. Navy" standard, "U. S. Army" standard, "British specifications," etc., will be narrowed down if not eliminated, with the result that there will be distinctly fewer processes employed in the manufacture of crude oil into refined and lubricating products, with the result that there shall be a decided increase in final output.

The questions to be considered are:

1. Comparison of specifications for oils now being used.
2. Consideration of the necessity for the several specifications with a view to making them applicable to the petroleum products for all governments.

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CRUDE PRICE CHANGES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1917.

The following are the price changes in crude quotations, beginning January 1, 1917:

January 2—North and South Lima, Indiana, Wooster, Illinois and Princeton advanced 10c; Petrolia, 5c.
January 3—All grades of light Caddo, De Soto, Kansas and Oklahoma advanced 10c.
January 4—Plymouth, Corsicana light, Henrietta, Thrall, Strawn, Moran, Yale and Canada advanced 10c; Corsicana heavy and Healdton advanced 5c.
January 5—Pennsylvania advanced 10c; Mercer black, Corning, Cabell and Somerset advanced 5c; Ragland advanced 2c.
January 6—Kansas and Oklahoma, Crichton advanced 10c.
January 8—Caddo light, Caddo heavy, De Soto, North Lima, South Lima, Indiana, Illinois, Wooster, Princeton, Plymouth, Corsicana light, Henrietta, Thrall, Strawn, Moran and Yale advanced 10c; Corsicana heavy and Healdton advanced 5c; Petrolia, 10c.
January 9—Pennsylvania advanced 10c; Mercer black, Corning, Cabell and Somerset advanced 5c; Ragland advanced 3c.
January 12—Kansas-Oklahoma advanced 10c to \$1.70.
January 13—Healdton advanced 5c to 60c; Corsicana light, Henrietta,

Electra, Thrall, Strawn, Moran, Yale and Plymouth advanced 10c.
January 23—All grades of light Caddo, De Soto and Crichton advanced 10c.
January 27—Indiana advanced 5c.
January 30—North Lima, South Lima, Indiana, Wooster, Illinois and Princeton advanced 5c; Petrolia, 5c.
February 16—Crichton advanced 10c.
March 9—Caddo light and De Soto advanced 10c.
March 14—Caddo heavy advanced 5c.
March 17—All grades of light Caddo and De Soto crude advanced 10c.
April 4—Goose Creek reduced 10c a barrel to 90c.
April 16—North and South Lima, Indiana, Wooster, Illinois and Princeton increased 5c.
April 17—Pennsylvania advanced 5c; Mercer black, Corning, Cabell and Somerset, 2c; Canada advanced 5c.
May 1—Wooster advanced 8c.
May 11—California grades advanced 5c a barrel.
May 15—Mercer black reduced 27c to \$2.18.
June 7—All California grades advanced 10c.
June 27—All California grades advanced 10c.
July 9—Wyoming oil advanced 10c a barrel.
August 1—Healdton advanced 10c; Corsicana, 10c.
August 3—Mid-continent crude advanced 15c a barrel.
August 7—Healdton advanced 10c, Corsicana having advanced 5c to \$1.
August 13—Pennsylvania advanced 15c; Mercer black, 5c; Corning, 10c; Cabell, 10c; Somerset, 10c; Ragland, 10c.
August 16—Kansas-Oklahoma advanced 20c by Prairie, 5c more than increase by Sinclair Company, August 3. Corsicana heavy advanced 5c, Healdton 10c; North Texas advanced to \$1.60 basis; Lima, Princeton, Illinois, Wooster and Indiana advanced 10c.
August 18—Mid-continent crude advanced 10c.
August 20—Pennsylvania advanced 25c to \$3.50 a barrel. Canadian crude advanced 20c to \$2.48; other Pennsylvania group oil 10c, except Mercer black and Ragland.
August 20—Corsicana light, Electra, Henrietta, Thrall, Strawn, Moran and Yale advanced 10c; Healdton advanced 5c.
August 22—Caddo advanced 10c; De Soto, 10c, and Red River grades, 10c.
September 1—Goose Creek advanced 10c to \$1.00.
September 5—Grass Creek and Elk Basin, Wyoming, advanced 20c; Big Muddy advanced 10c.
December 4—Pennsylvania advanced 25c; Corning, 20c; Cabell and Somerset, 15c; Ragland, 10c.
January 1—Grass Creek, \$1.70; Elk Basin and Greybull, \$1.70; Salt Creek and Big Muddy, \$1.20; Lander, 90c.
February 8, 1918—Pennsylvania advanced 25c; Corning, Cabell, Somerset and Ragland advanced 5c.
February 9—North and South Lima, Indiana, Wooster, Illinois and Princeton advanced 10c.
February 14—Salt Creek and Big Muddy advanced 10c.
February 15—Gulf Coast oils all advanced 35c.
March 16—Healdton crude and Corsicana heavy advanced 25c.
March 18—Mid-continent crude advanced 25c.
March 18—Wyoming-Big Muddy advanced 20c; Elk Basin and Grass Creek, 15c.
March 19—North Texas crude advanced 25c.
March 21—North and South Lima, Indiana, Wooster, Illinois, Princeton and Plymouth advanced 10c.
March 22—All North Louisiana oils increased 25c.
May 1—All grades of California advanced 25c.
May 1—Lander heavy advanced 10c to \$1.
July 9—North and South Lima, Indiana, Illinois and Princeton oils advanced 10c.
July 10—Canada advanced 10c.
August 10—North Louisiana and Gulf Coast oils advanced: Caddo heavy 30c; Crichton 10c; Gulf Coast, 45c.



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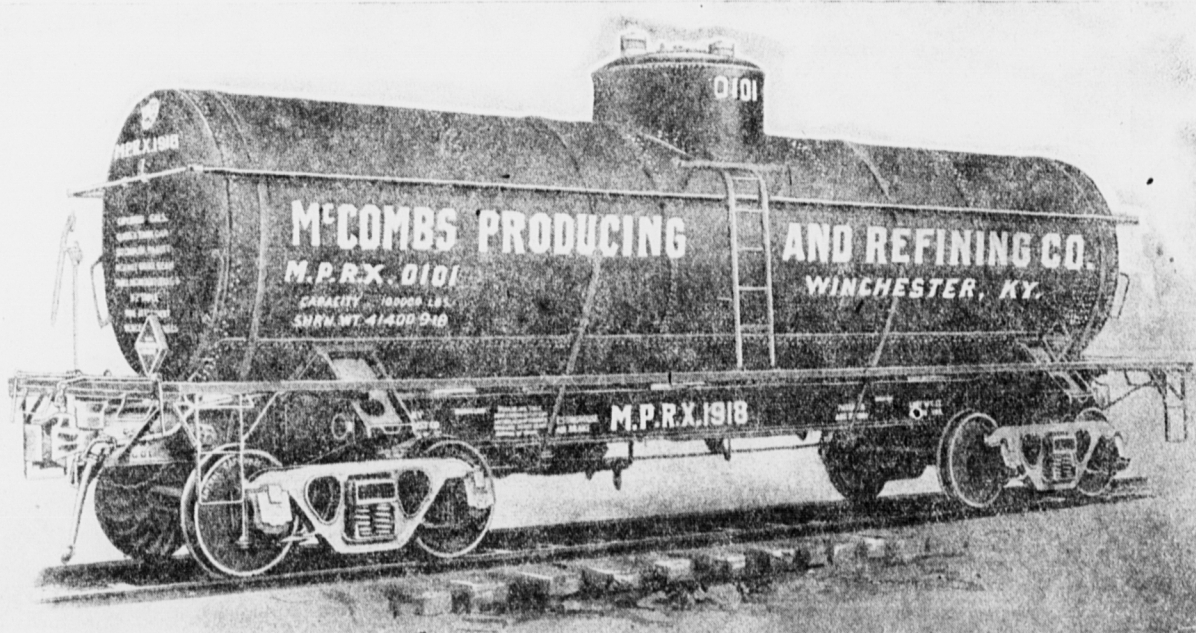
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